ENGLISH

3

GRAMMAR

الصف الثالث الاعدادي

2027

مذكرة جرامر الترم الأول

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Unit 1

Present Perfect – المضارع التام

(active & Passive)

1 الجملة المثبتة

- I / We / You / They / اسم جمع ⇨ have /'ve + p.p. التصريف الثالث
- He / She / It / اسم مفرد ⇨ has /'s + p.p. التصريف الثالث

- I have finished my homework.
- He has sent the email.

2 الجملة المنفية

- I / We / You / They / اسم جمع ⇨ have not / haven't + p.p.
- He / She / It / اسم مفرد ⇨ has not / hasn't + p.p.

- I haven't visited Luxor yet.
- The mechanic hasn't fixed my car.

3 السؤال بـ(هل)

- Have / Has + فاعل + P.P.....?

- Have you been to Aswan?
  - Yes, I have.
  - No, I haven't.
- Has she cooked fish?
  - Yes, she has.
  - No, she hasn't.

4 السؤال بـ(كلمة استفهام)

- كلمة استفهام + have / has + فاعل + P.P.....?

- How long have you lived here?
  - I have lived here for 10 years.

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❺ صيغه المبني للمجهول (Passive)

- جملة المبني للمعلوم (active) هي الجملة التى تبدأ بالفاعل

- Ali has fixed the pipes.

1 - أما جملة المبني للمجهول (passive) هي التى تبدأ بالمفعول ويكون الشكل كالاتي
1- نبدأ بالمفعول
2 - نضع (have / has) حسب المفعول ثم (been) ثم التصريف الثالث
3 - نضع (الفاعل + by) وهي اختيارية

مفعول + have / has + been + P.P..... .

Examples

1. They have watched the movie.
- The movie has been watched.

2. She has cooked lunch.
- Lunch.....been cooked.

3. I have taken many photos.
- Many photos have.....taken.

2 - وفي حالة الجملة المنفية في المبني للمجهول نضع (not) بعد (have / has)

مفعول + haven't / hasn't + been + P.P..... .

1. They haven't sent the email.
- The email hasn't been sent.

2. She hasn't cooked lunch.
- Lunch hasn't.....cooked.

3. I haven't taken the money.
- The money.....been taken.

يلا يا بطل جملة حلوة للتفكير

- A list of the seven wonders.....by them.

a. has written
b. has been written
c. have written
d. have been written

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3 - وفي حالة السؤال الذي يبدأ بفعل مساعد في المبني للمجهول

1 - نبدأ بالفعل المساعد (Have / Has) حسب المفعول

2 - نضع المفعول ثم (been) ثم (التصريف الثالث) كالاتي

Have / Has + مفعول + been + P.P .....?

Have you watched the film?

1. Has 2. the film 3. been watched?

2. Has Ali mended the car?

- Has the car been mended?

3. Have they cooked lunch?

- .....lunch been cooked?

أما السؤال الذي يبدأ بكلمة استفهام نتبع نفس الخطوات ونبدأ بكلمة الاستفهام

كلمة استفهام + have / has + مفعول + been + P.P.....?

1. How long have you watched the film?

- How long has the film been watched?

2. Where have you bought the car?

- Where has.....?

يلا يا بطل نحل

A. Have you searched all the information?

----------searched?

B. Has she cleaned the furniture?

.....the furniture.....?

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استخدامات المضارع التام والكلمات الدالة عليه

- الكلمات الدله على المضارع التام

لمدة **for** – منذ **since** – حتى الان **yet** – أبدأ **never** – من قبل **ever** – بالفعل **already** – للتو **just**

1 - يعبر المضارع التام عن حدث انتهى في الماضي دون تحديد وقت حدوثه

- **He has sent the emails.**
- **They have played computer games.**

2 - يُستخدم المضارع التام مع (**already** / **just**) للتعبير عن أن الفعل قد تم منذ فترة قصيرة

فاعل + **have** / **has** (**already** / **just**) + **p.p.**

- **She has already cleaned the room.**
- **They have just finished their homework.**

ملاحظة : يمكن أن تأتي كلمة (**already**) في نهاية الجملة المثبتة للتأكيد وفي نهاية السؤال للتعجب والدهشة كالاتي :

- **She has cleaned the room already.**
- **Amazing! Have you done your homework already?**

3 - يُستخدم المضارع التام مع (**ever**) في السؤال بمعنى (من قبل) وتأتي بعد الفاعل

Have / Has + فاعل + **ever** + **P.P**.....**?**

- **Have you ever ridden a horse?**

4 - يُستخدم مع كل من (**never**) في الجملة المنفية وكذلك مع (**yet**) في نهاية الجملة المنفية والسؤال

- **Have you visited Aswan yet?**
- **I have never seen Cairo at night.**
- **She hasn't visited her uncle yet.**

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since & for

- كلمة (since) تأتي بمعنى (منذ) وتعبر عن بداية الحدث
- تعبيرات تدل على بداية الحدث

[2020 • yesterday • one o'clock • Sunday • last week]

- Mr Sabri has been at this school since 2020.
- They have been married since last year.

- أما كلمة (for) تأتي بمعنى لمدة وتعبر عن مدة أو طول الحدث
- تعبيرات تدل على مدة الحدث

[six years • a month • two days • an hour • a long time • the last]

- They have been married for over 50 years.
- She has known her friend for a long time.

ملخص (since - for)

مع (since) يأتي اسم مفرد أما (for) يأتي معها اسم جمع

I have lived here since 2020.
I have lived here for 5 years.

ولكن اذا جاء اسم مفرد قبلة (a-an-one) نستخدم (for)

He has studied for an hour.
They have travelled for a week.

ملاحظات هامه :

① اذا جاءت (since) رابط زمني فياتي قبلها (مضارع تام) وبعدها (ماضي بسيط)

فاعل + have / has P.P..... since + فاعل + ماضي بسيط

- He has worked here since he graduated.
- Since he was ten, he has lived in Cairo.

② لاحظ الفرق بين :

فاعل + have / has been to + مكان ..... ذهب وعاد
فاعل + have / has gone to + مكان..... ذهب ولم يعد (مازال هناك)

- She has been to the market. (ذهبت إلى السوق وعادت)
(She went to the market and came back / she isn't in the market now)
- She has gone to the market. (ذهبت إلى السوق ومازالت هناك)
(She is still in the market)

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أفكار هامة للمتفوقين

1 - المضارع التام يستخدم للتعبير عن عدد مرات تكرار الفعل بشرط أن يستطيع الفاعل فعل الشيء مره اخري أما اذا لم يستطع الفاعل فعل الشيء مره اخري لانه مات او اعتزل مثلا نستخدم (ماضي بسيط)

- **Adel Emam has acted 50 films.** (يستطيع أن يمثل لأنه مازال موجود)
- **Ismail Yassin acted 50 films.** (لن يستطيع أن يمثل لأنه مات)

2 - كلمة (just) مع المضارع التام وتساوي (a short time ago) مع الماضي البسيط

- **He has just played football.**

= **He played football a short time ago.**

3 - يمكن أن يبدأ السؤال بـ (Have/ Has) وتكون الإجابة بـ (Yes) ثم فاعل ثم ماضي بسيط اذا جاءت علامة ماضي

- **Have you visited Aswan? – Yes, I visited it last year.**

4 - اذا جاء قبل السنة (in) يكون الزمن ماضي بسيط واذا جاء قبلها (since) يكون الزمن مضارع تام

- **He worked in Cairo in 2020.**
- **He has worked in Cairo since 2020.**

5 - اذا جاء زمن مضارع تام فيمكن أن تأتي كلمة (ever) في الجملة المثبتة كالاتي مع الدرجة الثالثة من المقارنة

- **Ali is the tallest boy I have ever met.**

6 - يستخدم المضارع التام مع كل من (lately – recently) بمعنى حديثًا أو مؤخرًا

- **They have visited the zoo lately / recently.**

7 – نستخدم التعبير (since last) والتعبير (for the last)

- **They have lived here since last year.**
- **They have lived here for the last year.**

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Exercise on Language in use

1. Rewrite the following sentences using the words in brackets:

1. She eats ice cream. (already)

.....

2. We didn't play football. (yet)

.....

3. She arrived a short time ago. (just)

.....

4. Yossif last swam in the sea a year ago.(for)

.....

5. We go to the club twice a week. (How often)

.....

6. They read the story every week. (already)

.....

7. They have visited the Pyramids. (been)

.....

8. Hassan has trained for three hours. (How long?)

.....

9. Yossif has travelled to Aswan. (Where?)

.....

10. They went to Luxor and came back. (been)

.....

11. Sama always does exercises. (never)

.....

12. Do you clean the flat? (yet)

.....

13. Will you tidy the flat? (already)

.....

14. Have they heard the news? (Has)

.....

15. They have lived her since 2020. (for)

.....

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. She.....(arrive) home yet.
2. The rooms..... (tidy) by Malk already.
3. (Has) .....you ever swum in the river?
4. The trees.....(cut) lately.

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5. My sister.....(break) her phone again!
6. I.....(not see) that movie yet.
7. We.....(read) three chapters already.
8. Have you ever.....(eat) falafel?
9. She.....(study) English since she was a child.
10. They.....(are) gone to the market.
11. I've.....(already) been to Europe. I wish I could.
12. Manar.....(has encouraged) by her family.
13. My car.....(repaired) lately.
14. They have.....(ever) been to Alexandria.
15. He has.....(left just) the room.
16. We.....(read) three chapters already.
17. She.....(study) English since she was a child.
18. Have you.....(never) been to Aswan?
19. Lunch.....(hasn't cooked) yet.
20. She.....(has supported) by her friends.
21. Ahmed has.....(ride) the bike already.
22. (Did).....you tidied the room yet?
23. Where.....(do)you been?
24. She has.....(win) .....the prize for poetry.
25. Ibrahim hasn't finished the homework.....(for).
26. Mazen and Islam.....(are)painted the pictures.
27. Soheir has lived in Cairo.....(just) ten years.

Advanced أسئلة للتفكير

1. It is 3 years since I.....(visit) Hurghada.

2. Have you played football? – Yes, I.....(have played) it yesterday.

3. Talia is the best girl I have.....(never) met.

4. She has travelled abroad.....(in) 2022.

5. He was born.....(since) 2022.

6. Adel Emam.....(act) 150 films. He can act more.

7. Ismail Yassin.....(act) 150 films. He can't act more.

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Unit 2

The third conditional

حالة الشرط الثالثة

• قبل دراسة الحالة الثالثة تذكر أهم المعلومات الخاصة بزمن الماضي التام

يتكون الماضي التام كالاتي :

فاعل + had + P.P. ..... .

- He had done his homework.
- they had played football.

2 – يتم النفي بوضع (not) بعد (had)

- He hadn't booked the ticket.

3 – في حالة السؤال بمعنى هل يكون الشكل كالأتى

♦ Had + فاعل + P.P. .....?

- Had they done their homework?
- Had she cooked lunch before going out?

4 - في حالة السؤال الذي يبدأ بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي

♦ كلمة استفهام + had + فاعل + P.P. .....?

- How long had they lived here before they moved to Cairo?
- They had lived here 3 years before they moved to Cairo.

5 - يستخدم الماضي التام مع الروابط الزمنية مثل (after – as soon as – before – by the time)

❶ After (بعد) = As soon as (بمجرد أن) ..... ماضى تام ..... ماضى بسيط

- After he had eaten, he watched TV.
- As soon as she had arrived, they started the party.

❷ Before = By the time (قبل) ..... ماضي بسيط ..... ماضي تام

- Before they left, they had washed the dishes.
- By the time I reached the station, the train had left.

❸ till / until (حتى) ..... ماضي تام .....ماضي بسيط منفي(غالباً)

- He didn't go out until / till he had taken the money.

ملاحظة هامة

– اذا لم يأتى فاعل بعد (after / before) نضع (v+ing)

- After doing homework, he slept.
- Before going out, she had helped her mother.

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The third conditional

حالة الشرط الثالثة

1 - تستخدم الحالة الثالثة من الشرط مع (If) للتعبير عن الاستحالة في الماضي وكذلك التعبير عن الندم وتتكون كالاتي

If + فاعل + had / hadn't + P.P....., فاعل + would / wouldn' + have + P.P.... .

- If he had studied hard, he would have succeeded.
- If we had brought the map, we wouldn't have gotten lost.
- If he hadn't been careful, he would have made an accident.

وفي حالة الاستفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي

Would + فاعل + have + P.P..... if + فاعل + had + P.P.....?

Would you have bought the car if you had had enough money?

2 - يمكن أن تأتي اداة الشرط (If) أول الجملة أو وسط الجملة

- If he had told me, I would have helped him.
- I would have helped him if he had told me.

3 - نستخدم (had had) في الحالة الثالثة بمعنى يملك او يتناول

- If I had had time, I would have visited them.
- If I had had lunch, I wouldn't buy fast food.

4 - لاحظ معنى الحالة الثالثة جيدا وأنها تدل على الماضي

- If he had arrived early, he would have caught the bus.

معنى الجملة انه لو كان وصل مبكراً كان هيلحق الاتوبيس يبقي المعنى انه لم يصل مبكرا لذلك لم يلحق الاتوبيس كالاتي

- He didn't arrive early, so he didn't catch the bus.

يلا يا بطل اكتب معنى الجملة دي بالانجلش

If she had cooked, we wouldn't have eaten out.

----------,so----------

----------because----------

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هام جدا للتعامل مع السؤال في الامتحان!!!

❶ اذا جاء (If) الحالة الثالثة وطلب استخدام (so / because) نتبع الاتي

1 - نحول الجملة المثبتة الى نفي والنفي الى اثبات ونستخدم الزمن ماضي بسيط

2 - مع (so) ترتيب الجملتين كما هو

3 - مع (because) نبدأ بالجملة الثانية (جملة جواب الشرط)

❷ يكون الحل كالاتي اذا طلب (so)

ماضي بسيط (مثبت أو منفي) + فاعل + so ,..... ماضي بسيط (مثبت أو منفي) + فاعل

If he hadn't played well, he would have lost. (so)
He played well, so he didn't lose.

نلاحظ ان

الجملة الأولى كانت منفيه لذا حولناها الى اثبات

الجملة الثانية كانت اثبات حولناها الى نفي

لم نبدل الجمل في حاله استخدام (so)

❸ ويكون الحل كالاتي اذا طلب (because)

ماضي بسيط (مثبت أو منفي) + فاعل + because.. ماضي بسيط (مثبت أو منفي) + فاعل

If he had arrived early, he would have caught the bus. (because)
He didn't catch the bus because he didn't arrive early.

نلاحظ ان

الجملة الأولى كانت مثبتة لذا حولناها الى نفي

الجملة الثانية كانت اثبات حولناها الى نفي

بدأنا بالجملة الثانية عند استخدام (because)

❹ اذا جاءت (so / because) وزمن الجملة ماضي بسيط وطلب استخدام (If) فاننا نستخدم الحالة الثالثة مع تحويل النفي الى اثبات والعكس الاثبات الى نفي ويكون الحل كالاتي

If + فاعل + had / hadn't + P.P. , فاعل + would / wouldn't have + P.P.

He didn't study hard, so he didn't get high marks. (If)
If he had studied hard, he would have got high marks.

نلاحظ

أننا حولنا النفي الى اثبات في الجملتين ولم نغير ترتيب الجمل لوجود (so)

He didn't get high marks because he didn't study hard. (If)
If he had studied hard, he would have got high marks.

نلاحظ

أننا حولنا النفي الى اثبات في الجملتين وبدأنا بالجملة الثانية لوجود (because)

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يلا يا أبطال ندرب نفسنا ونخلى بالنا كويس

1. He didn't have enough money, so he didn't buy the mobile. (If)

2. I passed the exam because I was clever. (If)

يلا يا بطل طلع الخطأ وصحح الجملة

1. If I had time, I would have visited them.

2. If she had cooked, we would have eaten at home?

Exercise on Language in use

1. Rewrite the following sentences:

1. Huda didn't phone. I didn't go out. (If)

2. Amr lost because he didn't train hard. (If)

3. Salma was late so her mother was very angry. (If)

4. Hana was clever so she joined the first team. (If)

5. He didn't play well, so he didn't win the match. (If)

6. If she had enough money, she would have bought a dress. (so)

7. She didn't catch the train as she got up late. (If)

8. He didn't catch the train because he was late. (If)

9. He arrived late so he didn't catch the bus. (If)

10. If he had had time, he would have visited us. (didn't)

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2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. If they.....(scored) a goal, they wouldn't have lost the match.
2. If I had gone, I would.....(met) her.
3. If I.....(have) studied hard, I'd have passed.
4. If she had left late, she would have.....(catch) the train.
5. If he.....(had) lunch, he would have gone out.
6. After.....(watch) TV, he went out.
7. If I.....(brought) my umbrella, I wouldn't have got wet.
8. If Ahmed had studied hard, he.....(pass) the exam.
9. If it had.....(rain), we wouldn't have gone out.
10. If he had driven carefully, he would.....(avoid) the accident.
11. If we had.....(go) to the museum, we would have seen the exhibition.
12. .....(Will) you have bought the mobile if you had had enough money.
13. If I.....(had) time, I would have visited my uncle.
14. If she.....(read) the instructions, she wouldn't have done it incorrectly.
15. He.....(doesn't) go out until he had done his homework.

2- If it.....(rain) heavily yesterday , I wouldn't have travelled.

3- If he had trained well, he.....(play) the match.

1- If Amr.....(study) hard , he would have succeeded

1. If he.....(revise) well, he would have got high marks.
2. They.....(win) if they had played well.
3. If Asmaa.....(sell) her house, she would have got much money.
4. Reem.....(travelled) if she had had enough time.

Advanced أسئلة للتفكير

1. I didn't have time, so I didn't have my lunch. (If)

---

2. If I hadn't helped him, he would have failed. (Unless)

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Unit 3

The future simple Passive

المستقبل البسيط في المبني للمجهول

1 - يتكون المستقبل البسيط من فاعل ثم (مصدر + will) كالاتي

فاعل + will + مصدر + مفعول

- He will finish the project.
- They will buy a car.

2 - في حالة النفي نستخدم (will not / won't) وبعدهم المصدر

فاعل + will not / won't + مصدر + مفعول

- They won't sell the car.

3 - في حالة السؤال بمعنى (هل) تكون الاجابة بـــ (Yes, - No,)

Will + فاعل + مصدر.....?

- Will you visit the zoo?
- Yes, I will.
- No, I won't.

3 - في حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي :

كلمة استفهام + will + فاعل + مصدر.....?

- Where will you travel?
- I will travel to England.

4 - صيغة المبني للمجهول مع المستقبل البسيط في الجملة الخبرية تتكون كالاتي

مفعول + will + be + P.P..... .

1. We will finish the project next Friday. (Active - مبنى للمعلوم)
- The project will be finished next Friday. (Passive - مبنى للمجهول)

2. The teacher will check the exam paper.
- The exam papers will be checked.

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وفي حالة السؤال في المبني للمجهول يكون الشكل كالاتي

Will + مفعول + be + P.P.....?

I. Will they buy the car?
- Will the car be bought?

2. Will she cook lunch?
- Will lunch be cooked by her?

وفي حالة السؤال بكلمة استفهام يكون الشكل كالاتي:

كلمة استفهام + will + مفعول + be + P.P.....?

- Where will you buy the mobile?
- Where will the mobile be bought?

علامات واستخدامات المستقبل البسيط

- يستخدم المستقبل مع كلمات وتعبيرات مثل

قريباً soon - غداً tomorrow - في المستقبل in the future - القادم next

- They will visit the zoo tomorrow.
- I will buy a car in the future.

نستخدم المستقبل البسيط للتعبير عن

1 - الوعود والقرارات السريعه والتنبؤ بدون دليل نستخدم (will + مصدر) مع كلمات مثل

(think - predict - I am sure - expect - promise)

- I will buy you a mobile. (promise) وعد
- I am hungry, I will buy a sandwich. (quick decision) قرارسريع
- I think he will win the next match. (prediction) تنبوء

2 - للتعبير عن العمر أو السن

- My brother will be 50 next year.

3 - للتعبير عن الرأي الشخصي

- I am sure you will enjoy the film.

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي D.M.RAZK

Exercise on Language in use

1. Rewrite the following sentences:

1. Shahd will clean the flat. (by)

2. Basant will finish the sentences. (The sentences)

3. Asmaa won't see the giraffe. (seen)

4. We will watch the match next Friday. (The match)

5. He will paint the flat soon. (The flat)

6. Adham will prepare the report. (The report)

7. Ahmed will catch fish in the river. (will be)

8. Sara won't visit Malak. (by)

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. The test will ..... (corrected) by the teacher.
2. The letter will be ..... (send) next week.
3. The report will ..... (be preparing) by the manager.
4. The homework will deliver next Monday
5. We ..... (go) to London the next summer.
6. I think my brother ..... (study) engineering next year.
7. ..... (Can) the house be decorated next month?
8. The English lesson ..... (will explain) tomorrow.
9. The match ..... (will cancel) if it rains.
10. My sister is studying medicine. She ..... (go) a doctor.
11. My mother ..... (can) probably do the shopping tomorrow.
12. I expect that Ibrahim ..... (win) the match.
13. Perhaps Mariam ..... (should) visit us next Saturday.
14. The exam papers will be.....(check) by the teacher.
15. Our essays will be.....(return) next week.
16. We will.....(used) driverless cars.

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17. Driverless cars will.....(used) by us.
18. The homework.....(will correct) tomorrow.
19. Father.....(mend) his car tomorrow.
20. The problem will.....(solve) by the engineer.
21. All the students will be.....(invite) to the event.
22. .....(The car will) be fixed soon?
10. The test.....(will corrected) tomorrow.
11. Will the letter.....(send) next week?
12. The report will be.....(preparing) by the manager.
13. Nader will.....(traveled) to London next week.
14. Robots will.....(being) developed to do important tasks.
15. How do you think new technology will be.....(improve)?

هذا العمل متاح صدقة جارية على روح والدي ووالدتي وأخي

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Unit 4

1. Using modals

استخدام الافعال الناقصة

1 - نستخدم (must + مصدر) للتعبير عن الالزام والضرورة

فاعل + must + مصدر..... .

- You must follow safety rules.
- They must arrive early.

2 - نستخدم (mustn't + مصدر) للتعبير عن المنع والتحريم أي ان الشيء غير مسموح

not allowed – forbidden – prohibited – against the law

فاعل + mustn't + مصدر ..... .

- You mustn't lie about your identity online.
- You mustn't park here.

3 - نستخدم كل من (should / shouldn't + مصدر) لاعطاء النصيحة

فاعل + should / shouldn't + مصدر ..... .

- You should limit your screen time.
- You shouldn't arrive late.

4 - نستخدم كل من (can / can't + مصدر) للتعبير عن القدرة أو الاستطاعه او ان الشيء مسموح

فاعل + can / can't + مصدر ..... .

- He can speak English.
- You can change the phone setting.
- You can't use my mobile now.

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2. Connectors

استخدام الروابط

١ - نستخدم كل من (While / Although / Even though) للتعبير عن التناقض بمعنى بالرغم من

- Although he is rich, he isn't happy.
- While the movie was long, it was interesting.
- Even though he was tired, he finished his task.

2 - نستخدم التعبيرات (On one hand / On the other hand) للتعبير عن التوازن او عرض مميزات وعيوب الشيء

- On one hand, studying online is easy. On the other hand, it is hard to focus.
- On one hand, social media is useful. On the other hand, it can waste time.

Exercise on Language in use

1. Rewrite the following sentences:

1. It's necessary to respect your friends. (must)

2. He is fast. He lost the race. (Although.....)

3. It's a good idea to sleep early. (should)

4. It's forbidden to park here. (mustn't)

5. She got up late. She caught the train. (Although.....)

6. It's essential to take your passport with you. (must)

7. I advise you to read the novel. (should)

8. I don't like tennis. I watch it on TV. (While)

9. It is necessary to make a plan. (a must)

10. You mustn't park here. (allowed)

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2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. We .....(should) make noise in the classroom.
2. You should .....(obeyed) your teachers.
3. We mustn't .....(to be) unkind and unfair to others .
4. Good habits make our minds and bodies .....(health).
5. Students ..... (mustn't) come to school on time.
6. You.....(mustn't) use a strong password.
7. .....(Because) it was raining, we went outside.
8. She can.....(using) her laptop at school.
9. Even.....(so) he was tired, he helped me.
10. .....(When) I like pizza, my brother likes pasta.
11. You.....(mustn't) wear a seatbelt.
12. You.....(can't) borrow my book. I allow you to read it.
13. You.....(can) use your mobile in class.
14. You.....(should) waste your time.
15. You.....(must) talk during the exam.
16. As I ..... (watch) T V., the light went out.
17. While I was charging the battery, my phone ..... (ringing).
18. You ..... (must) tell your personal information to everyone.
19. ..... (Are) you give me a hand, please ?
20. He should ..... (done) his homework .
21. You.....(must) make noise in the library.
22. .....(Because) the mobile is useful, It has some disadvantages.
23. We.....(shouldn't) help elderly people.
24. You mustn't.....(crossing) when the light is red.
25. On one hand technology helps us. .....(Although) it causes distractions.

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Unit 5

1. Imperatives
صيغة الأمر

يوجد نوعان من الأمر

1 - أمر مثبت يبدأ بالمصدر بدون اي اضافات

- Open the door, please.
- Study your lessons.

2 - أمر منفي يبدأ بـ (Don't + مصدر)

- Don't waste your time.
- Don't come late again.

3 - يمكن استخدام (Always) في بداية الجملة للتعبير عن الأمر المثبت

- Always study your lessons.

4 - يمكن استخدام (Never) في بداية الجملة للتعبير عن الأمر المنفي

- Never come late.

2. Sequence connectors
روابط التسلسل الزمنى

- روابط التسلسل الزمنى تعبر عن ترتيب خطوات فعل شيء وتشمل

1 - البداية (First / to being with / Firstly)

- First, identify the problem.

2 - للاستمرار في الخطوات (Next, Then, After that)

- Next, define the problem clearly.
- After that, brainstorm many different solutions.

3 - للختام او النهاية (Finally / Lastly / In conclusion)

- Finally, choose the best solution.

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Exercise on Language in use

2. Rewrite the following using the words in brackets:

1. I advise you not to play in the street. (Don't)

2. Don't arrive late for school. (Never)

3. Never be impolite. (Always)

4. You should care for your parents. (Take)

5. Lastly, send the email. (Finally)

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. ..... (Closes) the window well before leaving the flat.
2. Don't..... (ate) while the teacher is explaining.
3. He prepared his bag. ..... (First), he went to school.
4. Never..... (comes) late for school.
5. Please,..... (to close) the window.
6. Pepper makes me feel sick. Please, ... (ever) offer me any.
7. Adham,..... (listened) to me carefully.
8. ..... (Finally), We should write an introduction. We should start with it.
9. ..... (Then), brainstorm the ideas. Next, test the prototypes.
10. The engineer is busy ..... (designed) a new bridge across the river.

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Unit 6

Reported speech

المباشر والغير مباشر

تتكون صيغة المباشر من جزئين جملة خارج الأقواس وتسمى جملة القول وجملة داخل الأقواس تسمى جملة المباشر

She says to Ali," Ahmed will buy a car."

جملة القول جملة المباشر

◉ خطوات تحويل الجملة الخبرية من مباشر الى غير مباشر

1 - نحول فعل القول كالاتي

say ⇨ say			say to ⇨ tell		
says ⇨ says	لا يأتي بعدهم مفعول		says to ⇨ tells	يأتي بعدهم مفعول	
said ⇨ said			said to ⇨ told		

ويمكن تحويل فعل القول الى كلمة من الكلمات الاتية .. (explained - reported...) ولا يأتي بعدهم مفعول

- He said she had won a prize.
- She told me that he would visit Luxor.
- He explained that they played football.

2 - نحذف الـ (,) والأقواس ونربط بكلمة (that) ويأتي بعدها دائما فاعل ثم فعل

- She says to Ali," Ahmed will buy a car."
- She tells Ali that Ahmed will buy a car.

3 - اذا جاء فعل القول مضارع لا نغير زمن الفعل داخل الأقواس ولكن اذا جاء ماضي نحول الفعل الى الماضي

- He says, "She is at school."
- He says that she is at school.
- He said," She is at school."

He said that she was at school.

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ملاحظات اضافية هامة

1 - اذا جاء فاعل الجملة داخل الأقواس (He - She - It - They) لا يتغير عند التحويل كما في الجمل السابقة

2 - اذا جاء فاعل الجملة (I - We) يتم تحويلهم الى المتكلم

- He said," I have played football."
He said that he had played football.

- She said," I have played football."
She said that she had played football.

3 - اذا جاء فاعل الجملة (You) يتم تحويلها الى مفعول الجملة الأولي (المستمع)

- He said to Ali," You can go out."
He told Ali that Ali could go out.

4 - اذا جاء فعل القول ماضي يتم تحويل علامات الأزمنة وأسماء الاشارة كالاتي

this	that	ago	before
these	those	now	then
yesterday	the day before	last week	the week before
tomorrow	the following day	next week	the following week

- He said to me," She will buy this car."
He told me that she would buy that car.
- They said to her," Ali is reading now."
They told her that Ali was reading then.

معلومة اضافية هامة

5 - اذا قيل الكلام منذ فترة قصيرة (غالباً) لانحول زمن الجملة مثل (just now - a moment ago)

He said just now, " I will travel tomorrow."
- He said just now that he will travel tomorrow.
She said a moment ago, " I am visiting them next week."
She told me a moment ago that she is visiting them next week.

6 - اذا جاء الكلام داخل الأقواس حقيقة لا نغير زمن الجملة

- He said, "The sun is bigger than the moon."
He said that the sun is bigger than the moon.

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Exercise on Language in use

2. Rewrite the following using the words in brackets:

1. Sara said to me, " I will visit my grandmother tomorrow." (told)

2. Omar said, "I played football yesterday". (the day before)

3. My friend said to me, "We are going to the park this day." (told)

4. Malak said, "I can help with the project." (could)

5. She told me that she liked fish. (said to)

6. My friends said, “We are going to the park today.” (that)

7. She said, “I love reading stories.” (said that)

8. She told me that she loved reading stories. (said to)

9. “I played football yesterday”, said Omar. (the day before)

10. She said to us, “ I did my homework last night.” (told)

2. Complete the sentences with the correct form:

1. Ahmed told me that someone disagreed with.....(he)
2. Adham.....(say) it was an interesting story.
3. Hend said that she would visit..... (my) grandparents.
4. Hassan.....(tell) them that he’d buy a new mobile the following week.
5. Mona said that she..... (will) go to the party the following day.
6. He said that his mother..... (is cooking) then .
7. She told us that she..... (do) her homework the night before .
8. Omar said that you.....(look) really calm during the class debate today.
9. Ali told Ziad that, during the debate, someone strongly disagreed with.....(me).
10. Fatima said she ..... (guess) she .....(need) to read more.
11. The teacher..... [explain] that those books had been interesting.
12. Heba said that they.....[don't] go to the museum.
13. She said that she had bought a car.....[yesterday].

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14. The housewife.....(say) the thief had stolen the house the last night.
15. Mona said she.....(be) tired that day.
16. Manal.....(said) me, "I have seen this movie."
17. They said that their team.....(win) the match the day before.
18. Omar..... (told) he would come late that day.
19. She said just now that she.....[would] buy a mobile tomorrow.
20. She said that.....[them] visited Aswan.
21. Heba told me that her plane.....[leaves] to London that day.
22. Samir.....[said] me that he would travel to London the following week.
23. Sally ..... [told] Samira, "I will go to Cairo tomorrow."
24. A witness said that the building.....[is] on fire.
25. The police said that lots of mobiles.....[stole] that year.
26. The man.....[said) us that the football tournament would start.
27. The scientists explained that the world.....[is warming].
28. Samy said that he.....[is] tired.
29. Dalia said that it.....[will] be very hot on Monday.
30. Tarek said that the red team..... [have] won the match.

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هذا العمل صدقة جارية على

روح والدي ووالدتي وأخي

نسالكم الدعاء

العمل متاح للجميع بدون اذن

ويمكن التعديل وكتابة الاسم

بدون اذن

للمزيد تابعونا على الفيس بوك

وقناة مستر حماده حشيش

على يوتيوب

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق معلم الكيمياء التعليمي D.M.RAZK

موقع الدكتور محمد رزق التعليمي

امسح الباركود بالموبيل لتثبيت التطبيق وتحميل كل الملازم مجانا وبسرعه

MR

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